

MARIETTA DAILY LAEDER

ESTABLISHED 1881.
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 Published every day except Sunday, at the
 Leader Building, Putnam Street and
 Muskingum Avenue.
 TELEPHONE: No. 3

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1896

For President,
 WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
 Of the United States.
 For Vice-President,
 GARRETT A. HOBART,
 Of New Jersey.
 Republican State Ticket.
 For Secretary of State,
 CHARLES KINNEY, of Scioto Co.
 or Judge of the Supreme Court,
 MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS, of Fayette Co.
 For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
 JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN, of Belmont Co.
 For Member Board of Public Works,
 FRANK A. HUFFMAN, of Van Wert Co.
 For Circuit Judge,
 HIRAM L. SIBLEY, of Washington Co.
 For Common Pleas Judge,
 JOSEPH M. WOOD, of Athens Co.
 Congressional Ticket.
 For Congress, 15th District,
 H. C. VAN VOORHIS, of Muskingum Co.
 County Ticket.
 For Probate Judge,
 D. R. ROOD, of Belpre.
 For Sheriff,
 JOHN S. MCCALLISTER, Fourth Ward.
 Auditor,
 W. A. PATTERSON, of Watertown.
 For Recorder,
 JOHN W. ATHEY, Marietta Towns. p.
 For Commissioner,
 JOHN RANDOLPH, Wesley Township.
 For Infermary Director,
 WM. SCHNAUFER, Newport Township.

The Republican Party stands
 for honest money and the chance
 to earn it by honest toil.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THE POLITICIAN.

Good news continues to flow into
 Republican headquarters. Conspicu-
 ous among the many cheering reports
 of the week was that brought by Rep-
 resentative Hainer, of Nebraska, con-
 cerning the situation in that state.
 He said: "I don't want to make any
 extreme statement, but I know that I
 am conservative in saying that Mc-
 Kinley will get the electoral vote of
 my state. There has been a decided
 reaction. At first state pride entered
 very largely into the problem, but the
 Nebraska people are not repudiators
 and can always be relied upon for their
 loyalty to the welfare of the country.
 We shall not have a walk-over, for
 Nebraska has become something of a
 battle field in this campaign. Every
 store window in the cities has a litho-
 graph of either McKinley or Bryan,
 but five out of every six business men,
 even in Lincoln, are for free money.
 The farming classes are all right de-
 spite the fact that they have suffered
 under a great prostration of business
 and the successive crop failures. Un-
 der such provocation not many states
 would be true to conservative lines.
 We have not forgotten how one crop
 failure caused famine in Russia in
 1891, and how the people of Nebraska
 got together and fitted out a ship load
 of provisions to relieve the distress in
 that rich agricultural country; nor
 has it been forgotten that when Con-
 gress was asked to pay for the trans-
 portation William J. Bryan was among
 those who voted against the appropri-
 ation to send the ship across the
 waters on its mission of mercy. You
 will find in spite of the confusing
 statements made about the result in
 Nebraska that in the final round-up
 Nebraska will be a Republican state
 still."

Representative Leighty, of Indiana,
 says: "I know of no reason why those
 who voted with us in 1884 will not do
 so now, and I believe we will get 2,000
 sound money democratic votes in the
 district," and Representative Eddy, of
 Maine, says of his district: "This dis-
 trict is improving each day. The dem-
 ocrats and populists have become alarm-
 ed and have sent their ablest speakers
 into the district in an endeavor to stay
 the tide, which is turning our way." These
 are fair specimens of the reports
 from Congressional districts.

The Republican Congressional Com-
 mittee is sending out the following ex-
 tract from President Grant's first in-
 augural address: "To protect the na-
 tional honor, every dollar of govern-
 ment indebtedness should be paid in
 gold, unless otherwise expressly pro-
 vided for. Let it be understood that
 no repudiator of one farthing of our
 public debt will be trusted in a public
 place, and it will go far towards
 strengthening a credit that should be
 the best in the world."

Mr. C. M. Woodbury, a prominent
 business man of Kentucky, who is
 now in Washington, said of that state:
 "My judgment is that McKinley will
 carry Kentucky. At any rate the men
 who are believers in sound money have
 great confidence in his ability to do so.
 They estimate that he will have a ma-
 jority of 20,000 to 30,000 while the Bry-
 an advocates are not making claims to
 any such figures. From the way they
 talk it does not seem that they have

much confidence in their candidate's
 strength, and they are only hoping he
 will squeeze through. If they had any
 sort of faith that Bryan would carry
 the state you would hear them claim-
 ing it by a big majority. Their omis-
 sion to do so is one of the best evi-
 dences of Democratic weakness."

The populists are jubilantly telling
 each other that William R. Hearst and
 John Brisben Walker have promised
 their National committee enough money
 to make a vigorous campaign dur-
 ing the last two weeks of this month,
 and that John R. McLean has promised
 to take entire charge of and to foot all
 the expenses of the campaign in Ohio,
 and that he intends to conduct such a
 fight as to soon have the Republicans
 frightened about Ohio. Republicans
 haven't the slightest objection to this
 trio of wealthy publishers putting
 some of their surplus money down the
 popocratic rathole, but they laugh
 when told about that Ohio scheme. It
 reminds them of a similar scheme as to
 New York, which the populists have
 now entirely given up.

Some of the populists would like to
 charge Senator Butler, chairman of
 the Populist National committee, with
 treason in connection with the Tom
 Watson business, but they do not dare
 do it at this stage of the campaign.
 Butler has got more political sense
 than any of the populists who have
 yet obtained national prominence have
 displayed. He keeps the populists
 guessing as to whether he is with Tom
 Watson in his continued demands for
 the dropping of Sewall, or whether
 Watson is acting against his wishes
 and advice. It is said that he also
 keeps Watson guessing. It will not
 surprise those who have made a study
 of this man Butler, since he proved
 himself dictator of the Populist nation-
 al convention, to see him play a sensa-
 tional part in the closing days of the
 campaign. But, whatever he does or
 does not do, it may be set down as
 certain that it will be in the interest,
 or what he believes to be the interest
 of his own ambition.

Mr. Bryan spent twelve minutes in
 Washington this week without mak-
 ing a speech, but he was asleep, in a
 car.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited
 for any season, but perhaps more gen-
 erally needed, when the languid ex-
 hausted feeling prevails, when the
 liver is torpid and sluggish and the
 need of a tonic and alterative is felt.
 A prompt use of this medicine has
 often averted long and perhaps fatal
 bilious fevers. No medicine will act
 more surely in counteracting and free-
 ing the system from the malarial
 poison. Headache, Indigestion, Con-
 stipation, Dizziness yield to Electric
 Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at
 Styer's Drug Store.

Republican Meetings.

Assignments have been made for the
 coming week as follows:
 October 6th, Tuesday, Hon. H. C.
 Van Voorhis at Lowell.
 October 6th, Tuesday, W. H. Leeper,
 at Little Hocking.
 October 7th, Wednesday, R. S. Gage
 at Centennial School House.
 October 7th, Wednesday, Hon. H. C.
 Van Voorhis at Cutler.
 October 8th, Thursday, R. S. Gage
 and B. E. Guyton at Doop's School
 House.
 October 8th, Thursday, Hon. H. C.
 Van Voorhis at Murphy's.
 October 9th, Friday, R. S. Gage and
 B. E. Guyton at Rea's Run.
 October 9th, Friday, Hon. H. C. Van
 Voorhis at Watertown.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for
 Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt
 Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped
 Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin
 Eruptions, and positively cures Piles
 or no pay required. It is guaranteed to
 give perfect satisfaction, or money re-
 funded. Price 25 cents per box.
 For sale by W. H. Styer.

W. R. C. Convention.

The Fifteenth District of Woman's
 Relief Corps, comprising eleven coun-
 ties and seventeen Corps, will convene
 in Marietta October 8th and 9th. Meet-
 ings will be held in Buell Post rooms.
 Laura B. Sayre, president of C. B. Gates
 Post, is presiding officer. The depart-
 ment President of Ohio, will be present
 at these meetings, and at least one
 National Officer. This will be a school
 of instruction, and every Relief Corps
 woman should avail herself of the
 opportunity to be present.

Slightly Mixed.

Ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer spoke
 to the Republicans at Shelbyville, Ind.,
 last night. Mr. Keifer was introduced
 to his audience by a local politician,
 who said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I
 have the pleasure of introducing to you
 General A. J. Warner, of Ohio." Gen-
 eral Warner, as is known, is almost the
 father of the free coinage of silver, and
 Mr. Keifer was completely dumfounded.
 —Springfield Democrat.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J.
 Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we
 are permitted to make this extract: "I
 have no hesitation in recommending
 Dr. King's New Discovery, as the re-
 sults were almost marvelous in the case
 of my wife. While I was pastor of the
 Baptist Church at Rives Junction she
 was brought down with pneumonia
 succeeding La Grippe. Terrible parox-
 ysms of coughing would last for hours
 with little interruption and it seemed
 as if she could not survive them. A
 friend recommended Dr. King's New
 Discovery; it was quick in its work
 and highly satisfactory in results."
 Trial bottles free at W. H. Styer's
 Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00

HE IS DEAD WRONG.

Freight Rates Upon the Railroads Have
 Greatly Declined.

Mr. Bryan's statement in Madison
 Square garden that the rates of trans-
 portation on the railroads since 1878 had
 not declined as much as the value of the
 products they carry has evoked another
 convincing denial from Mr. Henry W.
 Poor, the widely known statistician. In
 proof of Mr. Bryan's gross inaccuracy
 Mr. Poor submits a tabulation of the
 pertinent figures taken from official
 sources showing that in the time refer-
 red to the tonnage handled by the rail-
 roads of the country has increased more
 than fourfold, while the rate per ton
 per mile for that service now is only
 about one-third the rate of 1878. The
 table follows:

Miles of railroad built from 1878 to 1895.	Miles of railroad operated in 1878.	Miles of railroad operated in 1895.	Tonnage moved in 1878.	Tonnage moved in 1895.	Average rate per ton per mile in 1878.	Average rate per ton per mile in 1895.
1878. 70,298	4,097	280,025.538	18,000,000	2,210,000,000	1.25	.37
1879. 72,838	4,117	292,493.361	19,000,000	2,300,000,000	1.20	.35
1880. 74,090	4,171	303,000.294	19,000,000	2,400,000,000	1.19	.34
1881. 76,808	4,213	311,137.376	20,000,000	2,500,000,000	1.18	.33
1882. 79,088	4,280	317,704.548	21,000,000	2,600,000,000	1.17	.32
1883. 81,370	4,370	323,492.911	22,000,000	2,700,000,000	1.16	.31
1884. 83,894	4,417	328,676.108	23,000,000	2,800,000,000	1.15	.30
1885. 86,290	4,471	333,748.928	24,000,000	2,900,000,000	1.14	.29
1886. 88,145	4,487	338,000.417	25,000,000	3,000,000,000	1.13	.28
1887. 89,370	4,500	342,578.341	26,000,000	3,100,000,000	1.12	.27
1888. 90,455	4,513	347,400.501	27,000,000	3,200,000,000	1.11	.26
1889. 91,390	4,520	351,500.000	28,000,000	3,300,000,000	1.10	.25
1890. 92,185	4,527	355,300.000	29,000,000	3,400,000,000	1.09	.24
1891. 92,830	4,530	358,800.000	30,000,000	3,500,000,000	1.08	.23
1892. 93,330	4,533	361,500.000	31,000,000	3,600,000,000	1.07	.22
1893. 93,730	4,535	364,300.000	32,000,000	3,700,000,000	1.06	.21
1894. 94,030	4,537	367,100.000	33,000,000	3,800,000,000	1.05	.20
1895. 94,230	4,538	369,900.000	34,000,000	3,900,000,000	1.04	.19

With this decrease of two-thirds in
 the transportation rates wheat has only
 declined one-half in price, while many
 other commodities used by the laboring
 man have fallen in about the same
 ratio with the freight rate. The facts
 show, therefore, that what Bryan mis-
 represented as an injury to the farmers
 has in fact been to their benefit. Al-
 though the fall in prices of commodities
 has been great the fall in the cost of
 transportation has been greater. Cap-
 italists have been the only sufferers,
 and the dividends paid on the total railroad
 capital of the United States, stock that
 aggregates more than five billions, has
 fallen to only one and one-half per cent.
 The complete reversal of Mr. Bryan's
 argument is the usual fate that befalls
 that worthy when he so forgets his role
 as to attempt to deal in facts.—Chicago
 Tribune.

A HEAVY LOSS.

How It Was Sustained on a Life Insur-
 ance Policy.

On the 18th day of December, 1882,
 Mr. Luigi M. de Jesi, a civil engineer,
 residing in the City of Mexico, took out
 a policy for \$10,000 on his life in an
 American life insurance company, hav-
 ing its headquarters in New York city.
 It was proposed to him at the time by
 the company either that the policy be
 issued with the premiums payable in
 United States currency, in which case
 the \$10,000 would be payable in the
 same currency, or that he have it issued
 payable in Mexican money, the pre-
 miums also being payable in Mexican
 money. As Mexican silver dollar was
 at that time worth 88 cents in American
 currency, and as he was living and do-
 ing business in Mexico, he chose the lat-
 ter course.

Mr. de Jesi died March 16, 1895, and
 the claim was paid by the life insurance
 company, as it agreed to do, in 10,000
 Mexican dollars. The widow in the
 meantime had removed to her former
 home in Pittsburg, Pa., where she now
 lives. To use the money she was obliged
 to convert it into United States currency.
 She did so and received exactly \$5,347.
 68 for her \$10,000. The purchase by
 Mexico of its free silver policy has re-
 sulted in the steady decline of their
 dollar in value, and instead of receiving
 even \$8,900, which she would have done
 had her husband died the first year, she
 received but \$5,347.60.

Every dollar paid by her husband on
 this policy was intrinsically worth more
 than had he paid American silver dol-
 lars, as the Mexican silver dollar con-
 tains 417 1/2 grains of silver with a
 fineness of 972 while the American
 dollar contains but 412 1/2 grains with a
 fineness of 900. The explanation of this
 widow's loss lies in the fact that the
 American silver dollar was backed up
 by the custom and established policy
 of the government to keep all of its dollars
 equal in value to gold dollars, whereas
 the government of Mexico is committed
 to the free and unlimited coinage of
 silver as it is proposed to commit this
 country. Should this government adopt
 this Mexican basis of currency, what
 guarantee have the holders of policies
 in American life insurance companies
 that their policies will not depreciate
 and be paid at 53 cents on the dollar as
 this was?

THE REASON WHY

The American Dollar Is Worth Two
 Mexican Dollars.

So many references have been made
 to the difference between the purchas-
 ing power of the present American
 standard silver dollar, the product of
 limited coinage and the parity law, and
 the Mexican dollar, that what will cer-
 tainly be accepted as an authentic opin-
 ion will be useful to the people.

In The North American Review for
 June, 1895, the Mexican minister, Senor
 Romero, writes as follows:

"It is rather puzzling and bewildering
 to some travelers who go from this
 country to Mexico to see that a United
 States silver dollar, containing less
 silver bullion than a Mexican silver
 dollar, was exchanged there for two
 Mexican silver dollars, when pure silver
 was at about 59 cents an ounce. But in
 such an exchange the Mexican silver
 dollar is sold for the price of the bullion
 it contains, while the United States
 silver dollar is the representative of a
 gold dollar and is, therefore, merchan-
 dise bought to pay debts in the United
 States or Europe."

The United States silver dollar is the
 representative of a gold dollar and has
 the purchasing power of a gold dollar by
 reason of the credit of the government
 which adds to the value of the silver
 dollar a conventional value, raising 53
 cents to 100 cents. This is possible only
 under limited coinage of silver. If we
 go to the silver standard our silver dol-
 lar, like that of Mexico, will cease to be
 the representative of a gold dollar and
 will buy no more proportionally than
 the value of the silver bullion it con-
 tains. That is, in Mexico itself, where
 it now commands two dollars' worth of
 commodities, it will be worth less than
 the Mexican silver dollar, although two
 Mexican dollars are given for it in ex-
 change at the present time.

A COUNTRY'S PROGRESS.

Is It True That "the Gold Standard Makes
 Hard Times?"

Said Candidate Bryan in his Albany
 speech: "The gold standard makes
 hard times."

For 28 years the gold dollar of 25.8
 grains has been the legal unit of value
 in the United States. For 28 years gold
 has been the legal standard for pay-
 ments. For 43 years gold has been the
 actual standard.

It is going none too far to say that all
 the prosperity this country has ever en-
 joyed has been experienced during the
 past 43 years.

The happiest period of 15 years in our
 history was from 1870 to 1883. The in-
 dustries, agriculture, commerce and
 business in all lines flourished. The
 general development was never equalled
 in any part of the world.

Large sections of the west practically
 uninhabited in 1879 rapidly became
 populous. Not only was the land
 brought under cultivation, but factories
 were established near the farms.

The iron and coal deposits of the south
 were developed during that period, and
 manufacturing industries sprang up in
 every state. Nearly three times as
 many cotton mills were built in the
 south between 1879 and 1893 as were
 built during the previous 100 years, and
 the increase of spindles was more than
 850 per cent.

There was no less wonderful develop-
 ment in the northwestern states. Every-
 where energy, enterprise and progress
 were marked. All elements of the popu-
 lation shared in this unprecedented
 prosperity.

Then came the change in national
 policy. No sooner had the Democracy,
 on a free trade platform, come into
 power and begun the work of "tariff re-
 form" than the doors of the mills were
 closed, hundreds of thousands of men
 brought to a standstill, and the greatest
 and richest country under the sun found
 itself in the grip of distrust, demoraliza-
 tion and panic.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the ways
 and means committee that launched the
 economic policy which well nigh
 wrecked all interests, industrial, finan-
 cial and commercial.

Now, as the candidate of a party
 which seeks to deceive the people as to
 the cause of present conditions and to
 blind them to the responsibility for the
 general disaster, Mr. Bryan goes around
 the country bawling that the gold
 standard makes hard times.—Cincinnati
 Times-Star.

Corn and Silver.

Our largest grain crop is corn. Last
 year the crop was 2,161,188,850 bushels,
 the largest crop ever gathered. At the
 average price in Chicago last year the
 crop was worth \$860,000,000.

In the table, for which we are in-
 debted to Mr. Murray of The Price Cur-
 rent, the gold price of corn was in Chi-
 cago last year higher than it was in the
 same market in the following years and
 by the following figures:

Year.	Cents.	Year.	Cents.
1891	15 1/2	1878	4
1892	15 1/2	1879	3
1893	15 1/2	1880	3
1894	15 1/2	1881	3
1895	15 1/2	1882	3
1896	15 1/2	1883	3
1897	15 1/2	1884	3
1898	15 1/2	1885	3
1899	15 1/2	1886	3
1900	15 1/2	1887	3
1901	15 1/2	1888	3
1902	15 1/2	1889	3
1903	15 1/2	1890	3

Why is it, asks a silver man, that sil-
 ver will purchase just as much of ev-
 erything as it would before the fall in
 silver? The answer is, it will not, as to
 corn, among other things—corn, the
 greatest cereal crop of the country. A
 silver dollar will buy as much, for we
 have kept that at par with gold. But
 silver in the dollar has fallen off in the
 years from 1873 to 1895 from \$1.00 to
 50.5 cents, and corn has gone up from
 32 to 38 cents—silver down 50 per cent
 and corn up 25.—Cincinnati Commer-
 cial-Tribune.

The Perpetual Black Crook.

The best of spectacular dramas have
 ever been received with hearty approval
 and reception by our theatre-goers,
 and the visit of the gorgeous Tompkins
 "Black Crook" at the Auditorium Tues-
 day evening promises to be, in every
 way, a red letter event in the present
 theatrical season. The magnificent
 manner in which this notable revival
 has been endorsed by the public was
 forcibly illustrated in New York dur-
 ing the past season, when it enjoyed
 the memorable run of twelve months
 at the Academy of Music to crowded
 houses. There will be three grand
 ballets, one of which, "The Ballet of
 Gems," will rival the splendors of the
 Orient. In this ballet electricity will
 play an important part, as hundreds of
 electric lights are used, and the result
 will be a sumptuous stage picture. The
 grand march of the Amazons is another
 marked novelty wherein the genius of
 the stage director is manifest. In this
 march the stately figures will be clad
 in brilliant armor, and their bewil-
 dering movements and manoeuvres
 will eclipse all previous efforts of har-
 monious and artistic stage pictures.
 The premiers are Miss Miani and Mlle
 Kraske, of the leading theatres of
 Paris, St. Petersburg and Milan, sup-
 ported by a bevy of beautiful corymbes
 especially selected for their grace and
 symmetry. Among the prominent nov-
 elties are the Musical Marionettes and
 the renowned Ballet International. A
 fine-diecle innovation will be the
 unique "Trille Ballet". The special-
 ties are mainly European importations,
 and embrace the Brothers Rixford.
 The "Stalacta" will be impersonated
 by Miss Dorothy Lathrop, said to be
 the most beautifully formed lady on
 the English speaking stage. No ex-
 pense has been spared to make the
 "Black Crook" the grandest spec-
 tacular attraction now touring the country.

Thousands of Women

SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.

BRADFIELD'S
 FEMALE
 REGULATOR,
 ACTS AS A SPECIFIC

By Arousing to Healthy Action all her Organs.

It causes health to bloom, and
 joy to reign throughout the frame.

... It Never Fails to Regulate ...

"My wife has been under treatment of lead-
 ing physicians three years, without benefit.
 After using three bottles of BRADFIELD'S
 FEMALE REGULATOR she can do her her-
 cooking, milking and washing."
 N. B. BRADFIELD, Henderson, Ala.
 BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
 Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

WE DON'T CLAIM

To sell cheap goods, facts is
 we don't keep that kind have only
 room for the BEST. We buy Clothing that
 will WEAR, HOLD THE COLOR and that will give
 you PERFECT SATISFACTION. No deception to sell
 goods! No suits worth (?) twelve dollars for eight dollars at
 our store! No fictitious values and no 'mark up and fall down'
 prices on our goods! If it's RELIABLE merchandise you want
 to buy then COME TO US. We GUARANTEE our prices as
 LOW as the very LOWEST, and as low as the CASH system
 can make them. Remember we buy and sell for CASH! New
 goods received every day, NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.
 Looks like this is to be our banner year, business growing
 larger and larger. Try us next time! !